

WM-6 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT



BMP Objectives

- ☐ Perimeter Control
- ☐ Slope Protection
- ☐ Borrow and Stockpiles
- ☐ Drainage Areas
- ☐ Sediment Trapping
- ☐ Stream Protection
- ☐ Temporary Stabilizing
- ☐ Permanent Stabilizing

Definition and Purpose

Solid waste management procedures and practices are designed to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to the drainage system or to watercourses as a result of the creation, stockpiling, or removal of construction site wastes.

Appropriate Applications

Solid waste management procedures and practices are implemented on all construction projects that generate solid wastes.

Solid wastes include but are not limited to:

- Construction wastes including brick, mortar, timber, steel and metal scraps, sawdust, pipe and electrical cuttings, non-hazardous equipment parts, and Styrofoam and other materials used to transport and package construction materials.
- Highway planting wastes, including vegetative material, plant containers, and packaging materials.
- Litter, including food containers, beverage cans, coffee cups, paper bags, plastic wrappers, and smoking materials, including litter generated by the public.

Limitations

Temporary stockpiling of certain construction wastes may not necessitate stringent drainage-related controls during the non-rainy season or in desert areas with low rainfall.

General Considerations

The Contractor's Water Pollution Control Manager (WPCM) shall oversee and enforce proper solid waste procedures and practices.

Education

- Instruct employees and subcontractors on identification of solid and hazardous waste.
- Educate employees and subcontractors on solid waste storage and disposal procedures.

- Hold regular meetings (or incorporate into regular safety meetings) to discuss and reinforce disposal procedures.
- Require that employees and subcontractors follow solid waste handling and storage procedures.
- Prohibit littering by employees, subcontractors, and visitors.
- Wherever possible, minimize production of solid waste materials.

Collection, Storage, and Disposal

- Dumpsters of sufficient size and number shall be provided to contain the solid waste generated by the project and properly serviced.
- Littering on the project site shall be prohibited.
- To prevent clogging of the storm drainage system, litter and debris removal from drainage grates, trash racks, and ditch lines shall be a priority.
- Trash receptacles shall be provided in the Contractor's yard, field trailer areas, and at locations where workers congregate for lunch and break periods.
- Construction debris and litter from work areas within the construction limits of the project site shall be collected and placed in watertight dumpsters at least weekly regardless of whether the litter was generated by the Contractor, the public, or others. Collected litter and debris shall not be placed in or next to drain inlets, stormwater drainage systems, or watercourses.
- Full dumpsters shall be removed from the project site and the contents shall be disposed of outside the highway right-of-way
- Litter stored in collection areas and containers shall be handled and disposed of by trash-hauling contractors.
- Construction debris and waste shall be removed from the site every 2 weeks or as directed by the Engineer.
- Construction material visible to the public shall be stored or stacked in an orderly manner to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
- Stormwater run-on shall be prevented from contacting stored solid waste through the use of berms, dikes, or other temporary diversion structures or through the use of measures to elevate waste from site surfaces.
- Solid waste storage areas shall be located at least 50 feet from drainage facilities and watercourses and shall not be located in areas prone to flooding or ponding.
- Except during fair weather, construction and highway planting waste not stored in watertight dumpsters shall be securely covered from wind and rain by covering the waste with tarps or plastic sheeting.
- Dumpster washout on the project site is not allowed.

- Trash-hauling contractors shall be notified that only watertight dumpsters are acceptable for use on-site.
- Additional containers will likely be needed during the demolition phase of construction.
- More frequent pickups will likely be needed during the demolition phase of construction.
- Construction waste shall be stored in a designated area approved by the Engineer.
- Potentially hazardous waste shall be segregated from non-hazardous construction site waste.
- The site shall be kept clean of litter debris.
- Toxic liquid wastes (e.g., used oils, solvents, and paints) and chemicals (e.g., acids, pesticides, additives, and curing compounds) shall not be disposed of in dumpsters designated for construction debris.
- Non-hazardous waste shall be disposed of outside the highway right-of-way.
- WM-7 (Hazardous Waste Management) contains information on disposal of hazardous waste. Hazardous waste shall be hauled to an appropriate disposal and/or recycling facility.
- Useful vegetation debris, packaging, and/or surplus building materials shall be salvaged or recycled when practical. For example, trees and shrubs from land clearing can be converted into wood chips, then used as mulch on graded areas. Wood pallets, cardboard boxes, and construction scraps can also be recycled.

Maintenance and Inspection

- Inspections shall be conducted as required by the NPDES permit or contract specifications.
- The WPCM shall monitor on-site solid waste storage and disposal procedures.
- The site shall be policed for litter and debris.